

Unit Twelve

Myths and fables

اساطير وخرافات

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Vocabulary

myths	اساطير	mythology	علم الاساطير	generation	جيل
fables	خرافات	creatures	مخلوقات	throughout	خلال
legends	اساطير	universal	كوني - عالمي	community	مجتمع
relevance	ملائمه	themes	الموضوعات	exist	يوجد
debate	مناظره	perspectives	توقعات - وجهات نظر	exaggerate	يبالغ
Empathy	تعاطف	humour	فكاهه	overall	عام
events	احداث	entertain	يسلي	purpose	هدف
version	اصدار	relate to	يختص ب	moral	اخلاقي
forces	قوى	reflect	يعكس	shout	يصيح
nature	الطبيعه	solution	حل	encouragement	تشجيع
cheer	يحيي	Setting	اساس	extend	يمتد
chop	يقطع	context	سياق الكلام	regular pace	مسافه منتظمه
fed up	متضايق	moral	اخلاقي	A drop of liquid	قطره مياه
flood	فيضان	conflict	صراع	Justify	يبرر
look back	ينظر للخلف	castle	قلعه	hare (n)	ارنب
stretch	يمتد	generous	كريم	boast (v)	يتفاخر
steady	ثابت	contests	مسابقات	tortoise (n)	سحلفاه
tears	دموع	monster	وحش	challenge	يتحدى
eternal	دائم	dragons	تتین	race	سباق
evidence	دليل	obey	يطيع	gather (v)	يتجمع
causes	اسباب	youth	شباب	jealous	غيور
honourable	كريم	happiness	السعاده	pain	الم
humble	متواضع	musical	موسيقى	anger	غضب
chivalry	شهامه	proof	دليل	power (n)	قوه
knights	فارس	verbally	لفظيا	furious (adj)	غاضب
out-dated	قديم	heroes	ابطال	god (n)	اله
old-fashioned	موه قديمه	virtues	فضائل	The dead (n)	الموتى
purpose	هدف	reflect	يعكس	defeat	يهزم - هزيمه
educate	يعلم	character	شخصيه	ruler	حاكم
cultures	ثقافات	demonstrate	يوضح	banks	ضفاف
		qualities	صفات - جودة	perseverance	المثابره
debate	مناظره	imaginary	خيالى	motivation	حافز
plot	حبكه دراميه	unreal	غير حقيقي	apply	يطبق
childhood	الطفوله	monsters	وحوش	Sword	سيف
giraffes	الزرافات	long necks	رقاب طويله	fact	حقيقه
natural world	العالم الطبيعي	grasslands	اراضي المراعي	prove	يثبت
Set(v)	يضع	open spaces	اماكن مفتوحه	armour	درع
characters	شخصيات	delicious	لذيذ	code	شفره
tragic	درامي	metaphors	استعارات	behaviour	سلوك
short-necked	قصير الرقبه	dove	حمامه	tales	حكايات
survive	ينجو	neighbours	جيران	argument	جدال
funny	مضحك	collect	يجمع	expressions	تعبير
surviving	ناحي			moral	اخلاقي
preserve	يحفظ	deliver	يسلم	function	وظيفه

Definitions

mythology	Set of ancient myths. - ideas or opinions that many people have, but they are wrong	علم الاساطير
perspectives	A way of thinking about something, especially one which is influenced by the type of person you are..	توقعات - وجهات نظر
universal	Involving everyone in the world or in a particular group.	عالمي
entertain	To amuse or interest people in a way that gives them pleasure.	يسلي
humour	The quality in something that makes it funny and makes people laugh.	فكاهه
Myths (n)	They are stories that were made up by people who wanted to explain how our world works, such as how natural events occurred	اساطير
legends (n)	They are also stories that people made up. However, legends are usually about real-life people and what they did. The facts are exaggerated to make the story more interesting and exciting	اساطير
Fables (n)	They are also stories that are passed down from one generation to the next. However, their overall purpose is to teach a lesson or 'moral'.	خرافات
debate	A discussion of a subject or a problem in which people express different opinions.	مناظرة
cheer	give a shout of encouragement	يحيي
chop	cut into pieces	يقطع - يفرم
fed up	annoyed or bored	متضايق
flood	cover land with a large amount of water	فيضان
look back	look at something behind you	ينظر للخلف
Stretch out	extending your arms and legs	يتمدد
steady	keeping the same regular pace	ثابت
Tears (n)	A drop of liquid which comes from the eye when you are sad	دموع

Expressions

on a radio show	في عرض اذاعي	in the Middle Ages	في العصور الوسطى
forces of nature	قوى الطبيعة	fight for	يقاتل من اجل
make up	يؤلف	real-life	حياه حقيقيه
natural events	احداث طبيعيه	a code of behaviour	شفره (مدونه) سلوك
Occur =happen= take place	يحدث	such a legend	مثل هذه الاسطورة
pass on	ينتقل	Holy Grail	الكأس المقدسه
passed down	ينتقل	Make a film	يصنع فيلم
stretch out	يتمدد	the virtues of chivalry	فضائل الشهامه
long-necked giraffes	زرافات ذات رقاب	in the different myths	في اساطير مختلفه
on society	في المجتمع	flying creature	مخلوقات طائره
cut into pieces	يتفتت	the bravest knights	اشجع الفرسان
in favour of	مويد	based on the arguments	مقتبس من نقاش
along the road for a while	بطول الطريق لفته	win hunting and	يفوز بسباقات الصيد
All in all		edit your myth	يكتب اسطوره
spelling and grammar mistakes	اخطاء قواعد وتهجي	the happiness maker	صانع السعاده
plenty of	كثير من	in charge of	مسئول عن
keep walking	يحافظ علي المشي	dream of	يحلم ب
cheer loudly	يهتف بصوت عالي	the National Cancer Association	الجمعيه الاهليه للسرطان

Derivatives

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

[illegible]

Language Notes

- 1- little
2- few
3- a little
4- a few

قليل لغير المعدود ولا يكفي (نفي)
قليل المعدود ولا يكفي (نفي)
قليل لغير المعدود ولا يكفي (اثبات)
قليل المعدود ولا يكفي (اثبات)

- 1- I have got **little** sugar, **have I?**
2- I have got a **little** sugar, **haven't I?**

2-tasty = delicious لذيق الطعم **- tasteful** لديه ذوق لرفيع
- The meal was very **tasty**. She bought **tasteful** furniture.

3- rarely – seldom-hardly (any / ever) = almost not بالكاد / تقريبا لا (تدل على النفي)
- We **rarely see** Ali as he travels a lot.
- They **hardly have any** money. They are too poor = We **have almost no** money

5- Fashion (n.) قصص خيالية **-old-fashioned** **-Fashionable (adj.)** خيالي
-He refused to follow the **fashion**. -It was **fashionable** for men to have long hair.
-He collects **old-fashioned** cars. - She is **fashionably** dressed.

6) So that جملة نتيجة **جدا لدرجة أن**
- The cup was so powerful **that** it could bring eternal youth and happiness
- The boy was so clever **that** he came first in the exam.
- That food is **so delicious** **that** I'll get my family to this restaurant again
- They played **so carelessly** **that** they lost the game.

-Such that جملة نتيجة **جدا لدرجة أن**
He is such a tall boy that they can get high things easily.
- It is **such expensive furniture** **that** we can't buy it.
- يمكن أن تتبع (**such**) باسم فقط.
- It was **such a holiday** **that** we all were happy.

..... enough to ... مصدر **بدرجة كافية (اثبات)**
- The boy was clever **enough to** come the first. Ali is **clever enough to** answer all the test easily..

- too to ... مصدر **جدا لدرجة أن لا (نفي) معناها سلبي دائما**
- He was **too young** **to** be king. - He walks **too slowly** **to** catch the train.

7- - be based on يكون معتمد أو قائم على **- be based in** يكون مقره في (مكان معين)
- This legend was **based on** real life. - We are **based in** Zagazig.

8.win (won / won) يفوز بـ / يكسب (يأتي بعده الشيء الذي نفوز به أو نكسبه)
- win: (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / a match / a game and award / a prize يفوز بـ / يكسب)

- beat (beat / beaten) يهزم / يتغلب على (يأتي بعده الشخص أو الفريق المهزوم)
Our national team beat Nagira in the final

- gain (gained / gained) يكتسب / يزداد
experience خبرة / **information** معلومات / **Knowledge** معرفة / **weight** وزن / **height** طول / **speed** سرعة
- Abu Gabal **gained** a lot of trust when he was our goalkeeper.

- earn (earned / earned) يكسب (من العمل الجاد)
earn money / his living يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد)
- My brother **earn** his living by working as a teacher in a private school.

LISTENING TEXT

1)

Presenter : Hello , and welcome to the literature show. With us today, we have Dr Gamal El-Shazly, a professor of literature from Alexandria University, and author Scott Mills, who has recently written a book called Myths and Legends of All Time. We're going to be talking about the relevance of myths and legends in the 21st century, and whether there is a place for them in our fast-paced digital age.

Dr Gamal : Well, that is an interesting comparison because, after all, many computer games are actually based on the old-fashioned storytelling you're finding myths. Teens like playing video games because they offer an escape to fantastic unreal worlds with characters who have special powers, just like the characters and creatures in many myths. Think of the well-known video game character Maxwell, for example, who has the power to make things exist by writing them in his notebook. I think many people still find this fascinating, not just young people. They are fantastic stories which are very entertaining, but they weren't written primarily to entertain of course. They were written by philosophers with great minds who wanted to pass on knowledge and ideals, and people still read myths and legends today because they talk about timeless and universal themes, which are relevant in both the art of storytelling and in between human experience.

Scott Mills : And let's not forget their cultural value. Myths and legends give an understanding of the values and perspectives of past cultures. The stories offer clues to how these people lived, and the kind of societies they were part of. They also show how much we have in common with long-ago. Every culture has its own myths and legends which reflect the geography, history and values of that culture. Japanese myths, for example, reflect the fact that Japan is an island nation. The sea and its creatures play an important part in their myths. Each myth you read has something to tell you about the culture of the country the myth comes from.

Presenter : Well. In spite of our differences, it is good to know that deep down we are all the same. We want to know about our origins, how the world around us works. Thanks to both of you. Next on today's show ...

2)

Presenter : Hello, and welcome again to teenagers talk. Today, we are debating the importance of myths, legends and fables with Hany and Mazen. Welcome to you both!

Hany : Glad to be here!

Mazen : Thanks for having us!

- Presenter** : So, tell us just how beneficial are myths, legends and fables to society today?
- Hany** : Well, in our opinion they have always helped human beings understand the world.
- Mazen** : We don't quite agree with that, as there is a fine line between reality and lies. For example, we know that in ancient times the Earth was thought to be flat. If this story was told now , it would be regarded as false.
- Hany** : That's one way of looking at it, but we've always used the knowledge we have at the time to explain the things we don't completely understand. For example, there are many theories as to how the Pyramids were built.
- Mazen** : As we see it, there are two different things happening in many myths, legends and fables. One is to explain the common human experience, and the other is to entertain.
- Hany** : What do you mean by that?
- Mazen** : Well, before books existed, the storyteller would tell stories from different places which illustrate the similarities of people in other lands. They were the modern-day version of television or the internet. The best examples of these, I think, are Aesop's fables. Unfortunately, storytelling is disappearing due to modern technology.
- Hany** : We don't agree with that! Just look at the Egyptian records of traditional culture , which has collected 623 hours of old stories. Without technology, these tales might have been lost.
- Mazen** : We agree that these tales form a vital part of our heritage, but do they serve another purpose for society?
- Hany** : Well, that's where we may agree. Look, you mentioned Aesop's fables, and they are an example of short stories with a moral to help explain typical human problems. For example, the Lion and the Mouse tells us that acts of kindness will always be returned.
- Mazen** : Mm! You have a good point there.
- Presenter** : Well , I think that is probably a good time to end this very interesting discussion on the benefits of myths, legends and fables. Thank you very much Mazen and Hany for joining us today. Next week, we will be talking about your...

READING

Myths are stories that were made up by people who wanted to explain how our world works, such as how **natural events occurred**. They are a bit like our ancient ancestor's version of science. These **myths** are generally passed on from one **generation** to the next. The word myth actually comes from the Greek '**mythos**' meaning 'word of mouth'. **Myths** were shared among different groups of people throughout the world, and some became a big part of their community.

Legends are also stories that people made up. However, legends are usually about real-life people and what they did. Generally, although the person really did exist, the events never happened like they did in the story. The **facts** are **exaggerated** to make the story more interesting and exciting.

Fables are also stories that are passed down from one generation to the next. However, their overall purpose is to teach a lesson or 'moral'. They are often about animals, plants or forces of nature.

The Hare and the Tortoise

All the animals were fed up with Hare boasting about how fast he could run. One day, Slow and Steady the tortoise said, "I can challenge you to a race now". It was a hot day. All the animals had gathered to watch. Hare ran along the road for a while, then paused and looked round. He said, "I'm getting bored". He looked back at Slow and Steady and shouted, "You'll never win this race when you are walking at your slow pace". Hare stretched out in the sun to have a little sleep thinking, "There is plenty of time to relax". While Hare was sleeping, Slow and Steady kept walking. He never stopped until he came to the finish line. The animals cheered loudly for the tortoise. Hare woke up and saw the tortoise crossing the finishing line.

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Isis and Osiris

Osiris was the king of Egypt. He had a wife called Isis and a son called Horus. Osiris's brother, Seth, was very jealous. He said, "I want to be king myself". In a fit of anger he killed his brother Osiris, turned him into little pieces and threw him into the Nile. Isis managed to find the pieces and she brought them to her good friend Anubis, who was very clever. He said, "I could put the pieces back together again, but I don't have the power to bring him back to life". When Osiris' grandfather Ra found out what happened, he was furious. He said, "I'm going to give Osiris a new job". He made Osiris the god of the dead. Finally, Osiris's son Horus defeated Seth and became the ruler of Egypt. From then on, Isis travels to the banks of the Nile every year, and remembers her husband, crying tears into the Nile. This is why the Nile rises each year, and sometimes floods.

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Legend of King Arthur

Have you ever heard of **the legend of King Arthur**? King Arthur is a legendary king in ancient Britain. The story of King Arthur is based partly on myth and partly on fact. Many people think King Arthur did exist and there are many ideas about who he was, but there isn't enough evidence to prove if any of them is correct. In ancient times, stories about King Arthur were told aloud. Later, in the Middle Ages, authors began to write the stories down. The first story was written by **Geoffrey of Monmouth** in the 12th century book **History of the Kings of Britain**. The stories about **King Arthur** usually centre around a few main characters: King Arthur, **Queen Guinevere**, and the Knights of the Round Table who helped King Arthur fight for good causes and protect the weak. **Knights** were fighters in Europe during the Middle Ages. They rode horses and carried swords, and wore heavy armour. Knights also followed a code of behaviour called chivalry. This asked knights to be brave, humble, honourable, generous and polite, especially to women. One of the greatest **knights** was **Sir Lancelot**, who was such a brave knight that he defeated many monsters and dragons.

The reader might ask, "**How has King Arthur become such a legend**?" According to one story, a wise old man called Merlin put a sword in a stone, and said that whoever pulled the sword out would be the king of England. Arthur pulled the sword out and that's how he became king. He was only fifteen years old and many people said he was too young to be king, so they refused to obey him. A French poet called Chretien de Troyes wrote five stories about King Arthur in the 1100s. He introduced the 'Holy Grail' into the legend, which was a cup that was so powerful that it could bring eternal youth and happiness. In the 1400s, an English writer, **Sir Thomas Malory**, wrote **The Death of Arthur**, which became famous, and in the 1900s, another English writer, T. H. White, wrote four novels based on Malory's books. There were also two

very well-known films made about King Arthur in the 1960s; a musical called **Camelot**, and **The Sword in the Stone**, a Walt Disney film.

Why do giraffes have long necks?

A very long time ago, in Africa there was a family of giraffes with short necks. There was another family of giraffes that had taller necks. The two families lived together in the grasslands near a river. It was very hot there, but there were open spaces where the giraffes could move quickly and drink the water they needed. The giraffes ate grass and fruits of some trees which were not very tall. There were also some tall trees with even more **delicious leaves** and more tasty fruits. The **giraffes with long necks** were able to eat the green leaves and tasty fruits high above, while the other giraffes with shorter necks were able to eat only grass and the leaves which were close to them. When winter came, there was very little grass, and the second family found little to eat. Sometimes it was very dry and it never rained and grass **rarely** grew. Day after day, the giraffes with the shorter necks became weaker and weaker, as the grass and shorter trees were never enough to them. The giraffes with longer necks tried to help their **neighbours**. One **giraffe** from the longnecked family said, "We should do something to help. Our friends are suffering. They can't reach taller trees. What can we do?" They agreed to collect as many leaves as they could and deliver them to the short-necked giraffes, but this was not enough. The long-necked giraffes could not bend their necks much to give the food they collected to their friends. After many, many years, the number of giraffes from the family with **longer necks** increased over time, while the opposite happened to **the short-necked giraffes**. Until one day there were no giraffes with the **shorter necks**. The giraffes with the long necks were the only ones **surviving** in the area.

A long time ago, a brave **knight** had a son who was called **Setanta**. As he was growing up, he loved **to stretch out** and listen to his father boast about **the different adventures** he had had. While he was listening to these stories, they would cheer and laugh. One story was about a group of knights called **the Red Knights** who were the **bravest knights** in the country. "I really want to join them!" Setanta thought. He practised hard, even though he was still a young boy, and he had developed many new skills which helped him win hunting and sporting **contests**. He wanted to join the Red Knights so much that one night he left to find them. He had to walk for a long time and it was dangerous. However, as he had learnt how to defend himself, he thought, "If I keep on walking at a steady pace, I won't face many problems". Finally, he arrived **at the castle of the Red Knights**. But they told him, "You are too young to join us". And as he was leaving the castle, he was attacked by a very large and fierce dog. The big dog was not a problem for him and when the Knights saw what had happened they invited **Setanta** to be in charge of protecting the castle.

Ziad Sabri's daily blog

It's **debatable** whether a person from the present can also be a legend. Personally, if I had to choose someone today, I'd consider Mohamed Salah to be a legend. He's **anhonourable** **Egyptian footballer** and he is also so **generous** that he has helped lots of people in his country. Although he is **famous**, he is such a humble person and he has never forgotten his roots. "I am lucky enough to be able to help as many people as possible" he says, "but I wish I had more time in the day to help more people." To reach as many people as possible, he has created a charity and helped with **specific projects** too. For example, in **an emergency**, when he saw there were **not enough ambulances to bring** people to hospital, he paid for a new ambulance centre in Gharbia. Also, he realised that girls in Nagrig had to walk too far to go to school

every day so he helped pay for a girl's school in Nagrig. He also **donated 50 million Egyptian pounds to the National Cancer Association**. He is well known in Egypt for his charity work and we call him **'the happiness maker'** and that's why for me Mohamed Salah is a legend.

The Ant and the Dove

Once upon a time on a warm sunny day, an ant was working hard to collect food. The ant said, "I'm thirsty as I have started early this morning and have not stopped once". He saw a river nearby and decided to have a drink before he continued. **(Setting the context)** The river was flowing very quickly and although the ant moved slowly towards the water to drink, he slipped and fell into the water. **(the simple conflict)**. As he was floating down the river, a dove, which was sitting in a tree above the river, saw the ant in trouble and decided to drop a leaf into the river. The ant was able to climb onto the leaf, which floated to the side of the river, and the ant could climb back onto the land to safety. He was very happy to be alive. As he walked back to thank the dove, he saw a hunter under the tree where the dove was sitting. The hunter was making traps to catch the dove. The ant walked quietly closer to the hunter and bit his leg, with his sharp teeth, as hard as he could. As soon as he had done this, the hunter shouted because of the pain and the dove was able to fly away to safety. **(The solution)** We can learn from this story that one good action deserves another in return. **(the moral)**

Exercises

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1- Myths and legends help us understand the of people from the past.
a) perspective b) persecution c) section d) tyranny
- 2- are stories that can't be believed but people like them,
a) Occasions b) Myths c) Fiction d) Accounts
- 3- The story that teaches us a moral and often has animals is called.....
a) factor b) fable c) myth d) reality
- 4- The relation between smoking and some deadly diseases is.....
a) controlled b) weak c) power d) relevant
- 5- Some fables don't the culture of the country in which they were written.
a) retell b) restore c) reflect d) regain
- 6- The water of rains..... our village as it rained all the day.
a) fled b) Fill c) bled d) flooded
7. We shouldn't how rich our fathers are. We should be proud of what we have achieved.
a) boast b) boost c) pout d) prune
8. The Olympic games is a sports..... All countries dream organizing them.
a) fable b) event c) incident d) myth
9. Some people are good at making stories. They should work as writers.
a) up b) in c) on d) out
10. Some old songs have passed from a generation to the next. We listened to them from our grandparents.
a) out b) at c) on d) down
11. On cinema festivals, ordinary people stand on the sides of the streets to actors and actresses
a) feed b) cheer c) extend d) carry
- 12- The knight's horse was very even though it was walking on a stony path.
a) steady b) tired c) exhausted d) boring
- 13- Some wealthy people are and don't boast about their fortunes.
a) proud b) humble c) arrogant d) vain

14- The police didn't find any.....to help them to know the killer.

- a) evidence b) glue c) evaluation d) value

15- The.....are soldiers who are honest and fair and help the weak.

- a) nights b) knights c) idle d) knives

16-The prince was known for hisHe was brave, humble, and polite, especially to women

- a) shiver b) chorus c) chimney d) chivalry

17- Salah is so that he has helped lots of people in his country.

- a) miser b) miserly c) generous d) mean

18. My sister's classmates wereof her when she came first in the final exams.. They envy her.

- a) jealous b) happy c) hatred d) relevant

19. The criminal killed the victim as he was in a fit of.....

- a) sorrow b) joy c) happiness d) anger

20. When my father knew that I didn't succeed , he was.....as he advised me a lot to study well.

- a) delighted b) furious c) pleased d) cheerful

21. All of us have.....people. We should visit their graves and call Allah for them.

- a) death b) live c) alive d) dead

22. My favourite team was.....last week as the players were lazy.

- a) earned b) won c) defeated d) hit

23. The Nile used to.....and destroy the Egyptians' crops and houses.

- a) flow b) flood c) float d) gather

24.All of us hope to be.....in life, but the truth is we all will die..

- a) eternal b) artificial c) humble d) weak

25. Charities ask people to.....for them to help the poor and needy.

- a) supply b) provide c) donate d) discover

26., I think that the prices of the local products are very expensive.

- a) Naturally b) Personally c) Normally d) Quickly

27. Clear instructions should be announced to be done in case of.....

- a) safety b) security c) emergency d) chivalry

28. Students should try to achieve their goals as if they walked at a steady

- a) place b) space c) pace d) piece

29.In the Middle ages , kings used to buildto protect their countries.

- a) temples b) castles c) palaces d) museums

30. Mr Ali was promoted to be in.....of the company. He will receive the responsibility next week

- a) challenge b) change c) charges d) charge

31- Some people prefer spending their holidays on the top of mountains. They like

- a) chivalry b) adventures c) dangers d) advertisements

32. Schools hold.....between students to teach them that there must be a difference in opinions.

- a) speeches b) commercials c) debates d) announcements

33. There are a lot of accidents thatevery day causing a lot of deaths.

- a) show b) take part c) occur d) come

34. Our.....were great . They formed a complete state with a government and an army before the others knew any thing about that.

- a) descendants b) grandfathers c) ancestors d) relatives

35. There is a gapin all societies. Parents should try to understand their children. Youth live in a different world.

- a) society b) youth c) community d) generation

- 36 There are a lot of myths.....the world . Each country has its own myths.
a) into b) at c) throughout d) onto
- 37- are usually about real-life people and what they did.
a) Fables b) Legends c) Poems d) Myths
38. Students at universities like writingthe notes they want to remember.
a) down b) up c) on d) by
39. The lawyer must bewhen he defends his client and not to deceive him.
a) superficial b) artificial c) liars d) honourable
40. We don't know the realof the crime. It might be an accident.
a) causes b) results c) lies d) tales
41. The companies shouldits employees' skills to cope with the latest changes.
a) speed b) help c) depend d) develop
42. The judge said that the criminalpunishment as he disobeyed the values of the society.
a) deserved b) achieved c) regretted d) avoided
- 43-My friend Ali.....us a lot during our trip to Alex . He told us funny polite jokes
a) discouraged b) entertained c) slept d) identified
44. When we visit another country, our values should should..... in our behavior.
a) relate b) reflect c) disappear d) show
45. The issue od development of educationto all the categories of the society not the the ministry of education only
a) affects b) appears c) relates d) reflects
46. The black and white photos are..... Nowadays all cameras use digital colours.
a) fashionable b) old-fashioned c) ancient d) update
47. The only.....of the new sets is to facilitate our life.
a) goals b) demerits c) disadvantages d) purpose
48. Every country has its own..... we should know it well.
a) ancestors b) culture c) myths d) fables
49. Egypt has a lot ofin the river Nile. They are wonderful
a) islands b) seas c) oceans d) rivers
- 50- Some writers write stories that have no.....to the Egyptians' culture. They break all our values
a) identity b) relevance c) evidence d) plural
51. The village we.....at night was very far.
a) got b) arrived c) reached d) travelled
52. In autumn , trees lose theirand lose their beauty.
a) barks b) branches c) fruits d) leaves
- 53.Our consumption shouldto face the high prices of all the goodes..
a) decreases b) decrease c) increase d) reduce
- 54.A young baby was the only.....one in the violent accident..
a) survive b) surviving c) survival d) survivor
55. Although the tale of king Arther is very old, we still have a similar on society.
a) expectations b) imagination c) perspective d) plots
56. The end of of the rescue operation was..... There weren't any victims in the collapse.
a) surprising b) quickly c) annoying d) astonished
57. In films ,the bravealways win in the end as they help the weak and the women.
a) hero b) nights c) knights d) cowards
58. king Arthur was a.....that inspired a lot of writers to write it again in different styles.
a) reality b) lie c) legend d) truth
59. No one can achieve his goalshard work.

- a) with b) without c) by d) due to
60. Lions like living in open.....to be able to hunt their victims easily.
- a) pieces b) paces c) space d) spaces
61. Huda.....succeed . She got high marks.
- a) doesn't b) didn't c) did d) does
62. The brideher happiness in her marriage. After all, she married a cook.
- a) ignored b) exploded c) cried d) exaggerated
- 63.All religions call for good manners and All people have to stick to them.
- a) lies b) victory c) morals d) motives
64. It isn't a good idea that girls.....out in front of strangers.
- a) tear b) stand c) stretch d) speak
65. Most floods are strong. It is difficult to control them to be.....
- a) balance b) fast c) steady d) firm
66. Myths often have fantastic, unreal in them.
- a) revenge b) plots c) morals d) creatures
67. Some charities organize runningto collect money for the disabled.
- a) match b) champion c) game d) race
68. When a student began to sing , the othersto watch them..
- a) connect b) circle c) gather d) set
69. The water in the canal is..... to drink.
- a) too dirty b) dirty enough c) so dirty d) such dirty
70. It is too dangerousthat mountain.
- a) climb b) climbs c) climbing d) to climb
- 71 .This book is..... famous that nearly everyone has read it.
- a) very b) quite c) so d) such
72. The phone is for her to buy. She doesn't have enough money.
- a) expensive enough b) too expensive
- c) so expensive d) such an expensive
73. The phone was..... expensive for me to buy.
- a) to b) too c) two d) tow
- 74.The hat wasn't big enough
- a) for me to wear b) to me to wear c) to wearing d) wear
75. It is big car that al l the family can travel in it.
- a) so b) such c) enough d) such a
- 76.Ahmed thinks that it is hot to play tennis in the park today.
- a) so b) such c) enough d) too
77. I worked..... hours that I didn't have any time to myself.
- a) too long b) so long c) such a long d) such long
78. The question was difficult that nobody could answer it.
- a) so b) such c) enough d) too
- 79.She is such tennis player that she wins all her matches.
- a) a good b) good c) well d) badly
- 80.She plays tennis so that she wins all her matches.
- a) a good b) good c) well d) bad
- 81- Salah is such a person and he has never forgotten his roots.
- a) proud b) humble c) arrogant d) vain

- 82- Salah paid (to - on - of - for) a new ambulance centre in Gharbia.
- 83- Mu Salah donated 50 million Egyptian pounds to the National Cancer
 a) Association. b) Social c) Sociable d) School
- 84-He is well known in Egypt (for - of - at - with) his charity work .
- 85-The Egyptians call him 'the happiness.....' and that's why Salah is a legend.
 a) doer b) giver c) sender d) maker
- 86- The children loved reading about the wonderfulin the different myths.
 a) mature b) manure c) creatures d) captions
- 87- It is still easy for us toto the messages in old fables.
 a) relate b) donate c) create d) stimulate
- 88-The hunter was (letting - making - sitting - doing) a trap to catch the lion.
- 89- Ants (eat - drink - bite - bet) people's legs when we disturb them.
- 90- If an ant bites any one , they cry because of the (pain - bill - ball - pull).
- 91-The students wereby how many languages the teacher could speak.
 a) fascinating b) fascinated c) surprising d) astonishing
- 92-The thief was found -----of stealing important objects from a museum.
 a) guilty b) charged c) reasoned d) caused
- 93-The robberthe house while the family were away on holiday.
 a) break -in b) lock in c) broke into d) look at
- 94-The young man was driving too fast and ended up his life
 a) playing b) killing c) paying d) putting
- 95-They(awoke - buried - talked - spoke) the dead man that night.
- 96- My grandmother is a wonderful woman and will always .have a place in my
 a) liver b) lungs c) heart d) kidney
- 97- This boy is clever at making (out - up to - up - of) stories.
- 98- The studentsto understand the English vocabulary, but the teacher helped them.
 a) conflict b) struggle c) think d) regard
- 99- My brother is going abroad to university, so we willfor six months.
 a) apart b) part c) party d) parts
- 100- When I was feeling better, Joe some news for me.
 a) has b) will have c) had d) was having
- 101- Pipto swim, and someone pulled him out of the river.
 a) struggles b) was struggling c) is struggling d) will struggle
- 102- Pipin the untidy garden when he saw Estella.
 a) was walking b) walking c) walked d) would walk
103. The most popular fables are those with themes.
 a) universal b) revenge c) stylish d) old-fashioned
104. The fantastic flying creatures made the tale even more
 for the children.
 a) discouraging b) entertaining c) sleeping d) identifying
105.myths and fables are interesting . They attract people's attention..
 a) Either b) Neither c) Both d) Each
106.of the myths expresses one goal.
 a) Either b) Neither c) Both d) Each
107. Ambassadors.....their counties in other countries.

- a) present b) represent c) introduce d) enhance
108. People who their flats overlooking wide streets arefrom disturbance all the time..
- a) providing b) suffering c) enjoying d) admiring
109. The antonym of steady is.....
- a) stable b) regular c) varying d) settled
110. The synonym of " honourable " is.....
- a) dishonest b) fair c) superficial d) liar

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## Grammar

### المباشر و غير المباشر Direct & Indirect speech

#### الجملة الخبرية

-عند تحويل جملة من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الآتي :-

❖ تغييرات خارج الأقواس :-

|      |   |      |         |   |       |         |   |      |
|------|---|------|---------|---|-------|---------|---|------|
| say  | → | say  | say to  | → | tell  | said    | → | said |
| Says | → | says | says to | → | tells | said to | → | told |

- تحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ **that** أو بدونها .

-- يتغير الزمن داخل الأقواس إذا كان الفعل خارج الأقواس ماضي كالآتي .

|                 |   |            |                  |   |                |
|-----------------|---|------------|------------------|---|----------------|
| مضارع بسيط      | → | ماضي بسيط  | الاستنتاج must   | → | must have + pp |
| مضارع مستمر     | → | ماضي مستمر | must             | → | had to         |
| مضارع تام       | → | ماضي تام   | have to - has to | → | had to         |
| ماضي بسيط       | → | ماضي تام   | mustn't          | → | wasn't to      |
| الأفعال الناقصة | → | ماضيها     | needn't          | → | didn't have to |

❖ تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالآتي :

|           |   |                                         |           |   |          |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------------|-----------|---|----------|
| yesterday | → | the day before (or) the previous day    | today     | → | that day |
| tomorrow  | → | the next day (or) the ( following ) day | ago, last | → | before   |
| now       | → | then                                    | here      | → | there    |
| tonight   | → | that night                              | these     | → |          |
| next      | → | the following                           |           |   |          |
| this      | → | that                                    |           |   |          |

He says "I will travel to Port Said "

He **says** that he **will travel** to port said next day.

She says, "I'm phoning my father "

She **says** that she **was phoning** his father.

Ahmed said, " I have won the prize."

Ahmed **said** that he **had won** the prize

He said to me, " I will visit my uncle."

He **told me** that he ( will - **would** ) visit his uncle.

#### إذا غيرنا الزمن نغير العلامة كالتالي

He said to Ali , " We played football yesterday."

He **told Ali** that they ( **played - had played** ) football **the day before**.

She said to her father, " I'm travelling to Cairo tomorrow."

She **told her** fatherthat she ( **is- was** ) travelling to Cairo **the following day**

He said, " I'm writing my homework now."



He **said** he **was writing** his homework **then**

❖ لاحظ :- إذا كان داخل الأقواس أكثر من جملة نربط الأولى بـ **that** والثانية نربطها بـ **and added that**

She said "I didn't attend the party. I must apologize."

She **said** that she **hadn't attended** the party **and added that** she **had to apologize**.

### ملاحظات عامة

❖ لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة علمية.

Ali said to Ramy, "The earth is round."

Al **told** Ramy that the earth **is** round.

❖ لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط.

Rania says, "I will travel to London."

Rania **says** that she **will travel** to London

❖ لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة.

He said just now, "No one is allowed to leave."

He **said just now** that **no one is allowed to leave**.

❖ لأن الجمل شرطية - **if** الحالة الثانية أو الثالثة وبعد **wish / If only**.

She said, "If I had met him, I would have known the news."

She **said** that if **she had met him**, she **would have known** the news.

He said, "If I had the money, I would buy a car."

He **said** that if he **had** the money, he **would buy** a car.

He said, "I wish I got the prize."

He **said** he **wished he got** the prize.

إذا جاء مع جملة القول عبارة تدل أن الحدث انتهى حالا فلا تتغير الأزمنة داخل الأقواس مثل - **a moment ago**

He said just now, "I'm travelling tomorrow."

He **said just now** that **he is travelling tomorrow**.

### الجملة الأمرية

❖ يتحول فعل القول إلى :- **ordered - asked - told - advised**

❖ في الأمر المثبت نستخدم ( **to** + المصدر )

He said to his son "study hard."

He **advised** his son **to study** hard.

❖ في الأمر المنفى نستخدم ( **not to** + المصدر )

He said to me "don't waste your time."

He **advised ( told ) me not to waste** my time.

He said tome "Open the door and don't close the window."

He **ordered me to open** the door and **not to close** the window.

### الجملة الاستفهامية

❖ عند تحويل جملة من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الآتي :-

❖ يتحول فعل القول إلى :- **asked - wondered - wanted to know**

❖ السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد أو ناقص تحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ **if** أو **whether**

❖ السؤال المبدوء بأداة استفهام نربط بها كما هي وتحول الجملة إلى خبرية وتحذف **do - does**

❖ ويصبح الفعل ماضى بسيط وتحذف **did** ويصبح الفعل ماضى تام.

She said to me, "Do you speak English ?"



She asked **me if I spoke** English ?"

He said to me, "where did you spend your holiday last year ?"

He **asked me where I had spent** my holiday **the year before**.

Ahmed said to me, " How much money did you earn last week?"

Ahmed **asked me how much money I had earned the week before**.

Ola said, " What will you do tomorrow?"

Ola **asked what I would do the next day**.

❖ في جمل العرض .

He said, "Can I help you ?"

He **offered to help** me.

❖ في جمل التمني .

He said to me, "Have a nice holiday."

She **wished me a nice holiday**.

❖ في جمل الاتهام .

He said to the servant, "You stole my wallet."

He **accused the servant of stealing** his wallet.

❖ في جمل الاقتراح .

He said, "Let's swim"

He **suggested swimming**. He **suggested that they should** swim.

❖ الوعد .

His father said, "If you get high mark, I'll buy you a bike."

His father **promised to buy him** a bike if he got high marks.

❖ في جمل الشكر يحول فعل القول إلى **thanked** .

He said to me, "Thank you very much."

He **thanked me very much**.

❖ إذا جاءت كلمة **yes** تحذف ويتحول فعل القول إلى **agree** .

He said to me, "yes, I shall go with you."

He **agreed to go** with me.

❖ إذا جاءت كلمة **no** تحذف ويتحول فعل القول إلى **refuse** .

She said to me, "No, I won't obey your orders."

She **refused to obey** my orders.

❖ لا تتغير بعض التعبيرات مثل **would like - would rather - had better** .

I said to my friend, " Would you like to go with me to the cinema?"

I **asked my friend if he would like to go** to the cinema.

❖ يتحول الفعل **come** إلى **go** إذا جاء مع **here** التي تتحول إلى **there** .

He said to me, "come here."

He **ordered me to go** there.

❖ إذا وجد بالجملة سؤالين أحدهما بأداة استفهام والآخر بفعل مساعد نستعمل أداة الاستفهام كأداة ربط ونستعمل **if** في الجملة الثا

She said to me, "Where did you go yesterday ? Can you answer this question ?"

She **asked me where I had gone the day before** and **if I could answer** that question.

❖ إذا وجد بالجملة سؤال وجملة خبرية يوضع قبل السؤال **asked** وقبل الجملة الخبرية **said - told** .

He said, "You can solve your problems. Will you follow my advice?"

He **said that I could solve** my problems and **asked if I would follow** his advice.

❖ تحول **couldn't** إلى **wasn't allowed to** .



He said to me, "I couldn't interrupt my parents."

He told me that **he wasn't allowed to interrupt** his parents.

❖ إذا بدأت الجملة داخل الأقواس بـ **if** الافتراضية تحول كالاتي :

**advise + مفعول + to + المصدر من جواب**

He said, "If I were you, I would buy a car."

He **advised me to buy** a car.

❖ تحول **must** إلى **had to** في الماضي .

He said, "I must study hard."

He **said that he had to** study hard.

❖ لا تتحول **must** إذا كانت تدل على وجوب دائم .

She said, "Children must obey their parents."

She **said that children must obey** their parents.

❖ تحول **must** إلى **would have to** في المستقبل .

He said, "I must go to Cairo tomorrow."

He **said that he would have to** go to Cairo tomorrow.

❖ إذا كانت الجملة داخل الأقواس تعبر عن دعوة تتحول كالاتي :-

**مفعول + offer + فاعل**

He said to me, "would you like to have a drink ?"

He **offered me a drink.** Or He **asked me if I would like to have** a drink.

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Mr El Sebaei Grammar Exercises تمارين الوحدة الاخيره

- 1.He said that he (will visit - would visit - is visiting - visited)his friend the following day.
2. Ali (wondered - said - said to - told) his son had bought a car the day before.
- 3.Ola told me that she (would - will - had - had) visit Tanta the following day.
- 4.The teacher told his students that The Nile (ran - had run - will run - runs)in Egypt.
- 5.He (said - asked - wondered - wanted to know) he wouldn't be able to sleep until he had finished the homework.
- 6.She said that she (want - wants - wanted - is wanting) to be a writer.
- 7.She admitted that her brother (was helping - is helping - he is helping - he was helping) her with her homework that afternoon
- 8.She said they (meet - are meeting - have been meeting - were meeting) them there the following Saturday.
- 9.She (asked - wondered - complained - ordered) that she had waited for more than an hour for her appointment.
- 10.They promised that they (phone - would phone - will phone - phones) us as soon as they arrived.
- 11.He admitted that he (arrives - has arrived - had arrived - will arrive) late the night before.
- 12.She (exclaimed - refused - asked - explained) that she was hoping to come and see me the following week.
- 13.He asked me if I knew that his sister (is - has been - had been - will be) ill.
14. 15. I admitted that I (don't have - am not having - didn't have - doesn't have) any plans.
- 15.He denied (to be - had been - was - being) at the scene of the crime
- 16.I explained that I (would have to - will have to - will - shall) ask my mother
- 17.Peter (asked - wondered - promised - wanted) he would phone me that evening.
- 18.She said, "I (didn't see - won't see - wasn't seen - hadn't seen) anyone until I have finished.
- 19.Ahmed asked me (why - where - what - when) I had gone the day before.
- 20.Do you know where (Ola went - did Ola go - Ola had gone - had Ola gone)the previous day.
- 21.The police (told - warned - wondered - wandered)people from the deadly spiders.
- 22.I do not approve (of - in- off - at)your opinion.
- 23.He asked me where I (stay - did I stay - was staying - am I staying)then.

- 24(Who - Whose - Where - How many)book was the one you were pointing at?
- 25.The interviewer asked the professor (whether - unless - that - whatever)he had worked.
- 26.I want know how (you helped - have you helped - do you help - had you helped)her.
- 27.Can you kindly tell me where (is the manager - the manager is - the manger was)?
- 28.She asked me whether (I had been - I went - I go - had I been)there before.
- 29.She asked him (which - what - whether - who) he was going out.
- 30.She asked me (carrying - to carry - carry - carried) the bag for her.
- 31.He wanted to know how much I (pay - have paid - had I paid - I had paid) for my car.
- 32.She refused (lending - lend - to lend - to lending) me the money I needed.
- 31.Soha said that she had gone to bed early.....
- a) now b) today c) that night d) tonight
- 32.He told her that she was the most beautiful girl he ever seen.
- a) did b) is c) has d) had
- 33.John..... to go to France on holiday.
- a) said b) decided c) admitted d) told
- 34.Ghada apologized for to my party because she was going away for the weekend.
- a) coming b) came c) not coming d) not to come
- 35.Marry informed me that she would play cards
- a) the day after b) the following day c) tomorrow d) yesterday
- 36.Walaa her parents to study really hard for her exam.
- a) promised b) claimed c) persuaded d) suggested
- 37.The coast guard us not to go into the water.
- a) explained b) complained c) advised d) admitted
- 38.She admitted that her brother.....her with her homework that afternoon.
- a) is helping b) help c- helps d- was helping
- 39.She said they.....them there the following Saturday.
- a) were meeting b) are going to meet c- will meet d- met
- 40.She explained that she..... to come and see me the following week.
- a) hopes b) hope c- was hoping d- will hope
- 41.He admitted that he had arrived late the night.....
- a) next b) then c- after d-before
- 42-Peter he would phone me that evening.
- a-asked b- wondered c - promised d - wanted
- 43-She said, "I anyone until I have finished.
- a- didn't see b - won't see c- wasn't seen d- hadn't seen
- 44-She asked me, " the DVD?"
- a-Have you watched b - You watched c - You are watching d- You watch
- 45-She asked him he was going out.
- a- which b- what c- whether d- who
- 46- She (told - wondered - complained - ordered) she had waited for more than an hour for her appointment.
- 47- They promised that they (phone - would phone - will phone - phones) us as soon as they arrived.
- 48- He admitted that he (arrives - has arrived - had arrived - will arrive) late the night before.
- 49- She explained that she (hopes - will hope - hope - was hoping) to visit me the following week.
- 50- He agreed that he would not tell anyone what I (say - saying - will say - had said).
- 51- Warda said just now that she (is - had been - were - was) hungry.
- 52- Ahmed told us that his father (is - was - had been - has) a doctor.
- 53- He said that when he (is - has been - 'll be - had been) to the museum, he saw the statues.
- 54- Nadia agreed (would start - will start - start - to start) revising her lessons that evening.
- 55- Nadia agreed that she (would start - will start - start - to start) revising that evening.
- 56- Nahla promised that she would help me to revise if I (want - wanted - had wanted - was wanting).
- 57- Mr Farag said he (has passed - had passed - passed - would pass) his driving test the previous year.
- 58- He (said - said to - told - complained) me that he had been working as a sales assistant.
- 59- He explained that his uncle (has - has been - was - was being) encouraging him to find another job.
- 60- He said that his uncle (had sold - have sold - has sold - is selling) our products for many years.
- 61- He said that he was a sociable person and so he (will - shall - would - must) enjoy talking to customers.
- 62- I told him that we aren't interviewing any more people (that day - the day before - the next day - today).
- 63- I (told - promised - asked - ordered) that I would contact him on Saturday morning.

- 64- He said he would be home the (previous - next - before - last) morning.
- 65- Tarek explained that they were hot because they (was - are - had been - have been) playing tennis.
- 66- I said, "Yes, it would." This means I (agreed - shouted - refused - told).
- 67- He (said - told - wondered - asked) he wouldn't be able to sleep until he had finished the homework.
- 67- She said that she (want - wants - wanted - is wanting) to be a writer.
- 68- She admitted that her brother (was helping - is helping - he is helping - he was helping) her with her homework that afternoon.
- 69- She said they (met - are meeting - had been meeting - were meeting) them there the following Saturday.
- 70- He denied (to be - had been - was - being) at the scene of the crime.
- 71- She said, "I (didn't see - won't see - wasn't seen - hadn't seen) anyone until I have finished."
- 72- She refused (lending - lend - to lend - to lending) me the money I needed.
- 73- The biologist said, "These fish swim upstream." The biologist said these fish (swim - swam - swum - are swimming) upstream.
- 74- The teacher told me what I (have - must have - will have - had) to do.
- 75- The teacher promised that he (will explain - would explain - explained - had explained) that point the following week.
- 76- I admitted that I (don't have - am not having - didn't have - doesn't have) any plans.
- 77- The teacher told us that the earth (orbit - orbited - orbits - will orbit) the sun.
- 78- He explained that his uncle (was helping - helps - helped - had helped) him then.
- 79- Khaled told me that he (plays - had played - played - was playing) basketball the day before.
- 80- The teacher suggested that (we do - we are doing - doing - did we) the exercise again.
- 81- Sayed recommended (to try - tried - trying - that try) the ice cream.
- 82- The teacher told us that Russia (is - were - has been - would be) the biggest country in the world.
- 83- Haytham said that it (will be - would be - is - is being) hot that day.
- 84- The manager (recommended - suggested - threatened - said) to make us stay in late if we didn't work harder.
- 85- They said they were planning to study medicine (next - the next - the following - the previous) year.
- 86- The boy promised that he wouldn't make (this - that - those - these) mistakes again.
- 87- Mother said, " You'll be tired (the next day - tomorrow - the following day - next day)."
- 88- He (told - asked - said to - admitted) robbing the bank.
- 89- He asked me (what - who - weather - if) I knew that he had been ill.
- 90- We wanted to know (what - when - where - if) they thought of his idea.
- 91- Rawia asked Kholoud what she (has done - does - would do - had done) the evening before.
- 92- Hany asked Fady whether he (went - had gone - goes - could go) to the museum the next day.
- 93- The teacher (said - told - inquired - promised) whether we had found the homework easy or difficult.
- 94- Imad wanted to know when (does he go - will he go - he can go - he would go) to university.
- 95- I asked the strange man (if - that - who - weather) he could tell me about his career.
- 96- "Do you have a pencil?" - I asked him if he (has - had - had had - have) a pencil.
- 97- He asked me where (am I living - I was living - I had lived - he has lived) at that moment.
- 98- She asked me which subjects (I am studying - was I studying - am I studying - I was studying) the following year.
- 99- She asked him what (had he been doing - he was doing - he had been doing - he is doing) since he left school.
- 100- He asked why (I want - I wanted - do I want - did I want) to work abroad.
- 101- They asked if my parents (know - are knowing - have known - knew) I was there.
- 102- He asked me (whether - weather - if - that) I had a driving licence or not.
- 103- They want to know who (did win - won - do win - had won) the match.
- 104- They wanted to know who (did win - won - do win - had won) the match.
- 105- He asked me why (I had wanted - had I wanted - did I want - I wanted) to work for their company.
- 106- She wanted to know how (I would feel - would I feel - I feel - had I felt) about working in another part of the country.
- 107- She wondered (if - whether - where - why) Sama'd gone to school or not.
- 108- I (inquired - wondered - wanted to know - told) the name of Ali's cousin.
- 109- I asked Amr what (he had doing - he was doing - was he doing - he had done) then.
- 110- He asked me just know whether I (followed - had followed - follows - am following) him or not.
- 111- The teacher asked me what (will happen - happened - would happen - happens) if wood is put in water.
- 112- Mariam asked me whether we (usually go - had usually gone - were usually going - usually went) to the park.

- 113- The teacher wanted to know which exams I (passed – have passed – am passing – had passed).
- 114- Mr. Sedawy asked me (if – whether – that – did) I'd done my homework.
- 115- Hala asked Ola (what will she do – what would she do – what she would do – what she will do) the following Monday.
- 116- We (inquired – admitted – threatened – promised) about the price of a room at the hotel.
- 117- She asked me, " (Have you watched – Did you watched – You'd watched – You watched) the DVD?"
- 118- She asked me (which – what – whether – who) I was going out with.
- 119- She asked me (carrying – to carry – carry – carried) the bag for her.
- 119- He wanted to know how much (I pay – I have paid – had I paid – I had paid) for my car.
- 120- She asked him (if – whether – to – that) leave then or she would phone the police.
- 121- She asked me which university (had I been to – go I to – did I go to – I had been to).
- 122- She asked me (if – whether – when – which) university I had been to.
- 123- He asked me (why – which – whether – whose) I wanted to work for their company.
- 124- She asked me (when – that – where – weather) I was living at that time.
- 125- She asked me why (applied – had I applied – I had applied – did I apply) for that job.
- 126- She wondered when (had I begun – I had begun – did I begin – I began) singing with that band.
- 127- The inspector asked him whether he always (caught – catch – catched – had caught) such an early train.
- 128- He asked me when (would the next exam – the next exam will – will the next exam – the next exam would) take place.
- 129- I don't know why (are they – they are – were they – they had) buying a new house.
- 130- He said to me, "What (you are – are you – you were – were you) doing now?"
- 131- He asked me to give (him – me – I – he) some money.
- 132- I asked h if she had enjoyed her stay in Alex (last week – the next week – the week before – the week ago).
- 133- She wanted to know what (I did – I do – I will do – do I do) in spare time.
- 134- He wanted to know (what – whether – unless – who) she was married to.
- 135- He is good at football, so we (encouraged – ordered – warned – threatened) him to join the school team.
- 136- The tour guide (encouraged – suggested – warned – said) the tourists not to go into the desert on their own.
- 137- Maya advised Ola (to – not to – don't – never) start revising for the test.
- 138- The teacher (advised – begged – wondered – ordered) the students to stop running in the corridor.
- 139- The doctor asked me (don't – never – too – to) take off my jacket.
- 140- My friend said " (not to – to – to not – Don't) apply for the same kind of job."
- 141- My wife encouraged me (to – don't – not to – from) waste time.
- 142- A friend warned me (to – to not – not to – don't) apply for the same kind of job.
- 143- He advised me (to – not to – don't – didn't) retrain as soon as possible.
- 144- My husband suggested that I (will study – am going to – shall study – study) languages.
- 145- The teacher (say – said – ask – ordered) us to open our books at page 20.
- 146- My mother recommended that we (are wearing – should wear – wearing – would wear) coats.
- 147- My friend (said – told – inquired – wondered) me not to sit on the wall.
- 148- The referee (said – advise – ask – ordered) the player to stop the game.
- 149- We were hungry, so my father suggested (going – went – go – to go) out for lunch.
- 150- The ship's captain ordered the sailors (work – working – to work – must work) harder.

Exercises on (Because – Although)

- 46- I've read the book, (but – so – if – though) I haven't seen the film yet.
47. (As – Although – So – However) I have not seen him before, I knew who he was.
48. (But – Although – Despite – As) being 60 years old, Ali still plays football.
49. (Though – Yet – so – Despite) being very tired, I continued working.
50. (But – In spite of – Although – So) we ran fast, we missed the bus.
51. We enjoyed our holiday (yet – although – in spite – despite) the rain.
53. (Despite – in spite – Though – However) the pain in his leg was great, he completed the marathon.
54. (However – As – Though – Despite) hard he worked, he failed to pass the exam.
55. The holiday was great (although – despite – as) the hotel wasn't very nice.
56. (In spite of – Although – As – But) the difficulty, he could solve the problem.
57. Well (though – in spite of – because – as) he studied, he got low marks.
58. (Despite – Whatever – However – As) the company he has, he was poor
59. (Because – Therefore – In spite of – However) his illness, he went to school

60. I went to the bank this morning (so - although - because - and) I wanted to take out some money.
61. I've felt really tired today, (because - so - despite - although) I went to bed early last night.
62. The play was a great success (thanks to - because - due - although) the effort and commitment of everyone involved.
63. (Although - Despite - So - Because) you've done such a good job, I'm giving everyone a 10% bonus.
64. We asked Philip to come with us, (as - so - although - due to) he knew the road.
65. He had to retire (as - while - when - because of) ill health.
66. Flight BA213 has been delayed (during - owing - because - as) to fog.
67. We succeeded (owing - through - although - because) hard work.
68. (Although - Because - Owing - On account) I can't help admiring the man's courage, I do not approve of his methods.
69. (Although - Because - As - Despite) repeated assurances that the product is safe, many people have stopped buying it.
70. (Though - Despite - In spite - Because) she's almost 40, she still plans to compete.
72. She went to Spain (although - despite - because - due) the fact that her doctor had told her to rest.
73. Although (written - write - wrote - had written) in simple English, he couldn't understand the letter.
74. (Because of - So - As - In spite) not having any money, he couldn't buy a bike.
75. (In spite - Although - As - Despite) the noise outside, I went to sleep immediately.
76. Ali as well as the girls (am- were- was -had) a difficult problem.
77. Neither of the girls (had- have- were-was) at school yesterday.
78. Not only (did- had- was- does) Ali come to school but also he met his friends.
79. He played very well (so -because-although-so that) he could win the cup.
80. As well as (choosing- chosen- being chosen- chooses) the best player, he was given a valuable prize.
- 82..(Although - As- So - Despite) his father was a teacher, his family was wealthy
- 83..He was unhappy at school (though- because- so- but) he was regularly bullied.
- 84..(Although - Owing to - So - Despite) being known as a difficult man, I got on very well with him.
- 85..The machine is old(as- therefore-but-despite) I don't expect it to work well.
86. (Because-Through- Due to- As) your carelessness, the documents were lost
87. (In spite of - Due to- Because-So)being old, the car still runs well.
88. Strange (as- so-although-being) it may seem, I like housework
89. However (hard - hardly-harden-hardships)he studied, he got low marks..
90. He left secretly (to be seen- not to be seen-so that he could see) by anyone..
- 92.. The project won't continue (so-though-due to-since) there is a lack of money
- 93.- We didn't enjoy the day (because of- as-however-but) the awful weather
- 94-He travelled abroad(to- so-so that-but) he could find a good job..
- 95.(As - Despite - Due to - So) the Internet, you can shop from home
- 96-He admitted that he (arrived-has arrived- had arrived will arrive) late the night before.
- 97-She (exclaimed -refused -asked -explained) that she was hoping to come and see me the following week.
- 98-He asked me if I knew that his sister (is- has been- had been- will be) ill.
- 99-We wanted to know whatof his idea.
- a-they thought b - did they think c - had they thought d - will they think
- 100-She wondered if anything interesting at the weekend.
- a-was I doing b - I was doing c - had I been doing d - I am doing
- 101-I admitted that I any plans.
- a- don't have b - am not having c - didn't have d- doesn't have
- 102-He denied at the scene of the crime
- a- to be b- had been c - was d - being

Revision

C-D

★ Vocabulary ★

Revision

By: Mr El Sebaei Atteya

passion (n)	عاطفه - شغف	politicians	سياسيون	grapes	عنب
retire	يتقاعد	set a goal	يحدد هدف	focus on	يركز علي
options (n)	اختيارات	population	السكان	determine (n)	يحدد
author	مؤلف	channels	قنوات	make a career	يعمل مهنة
job title	لقب الوظيفة	stream	جدول مياه	wisdom	الحكمة
A career	مهنة	audiences	مشاهدين	pursue	يتتبع
candidate (n)	خريج	come true	يتحقق	salary	ماهيه شهرية
Report (v)	يبلغ	version	اصدار	a success	
news	اخبار	fresh peas	فول	success	
responsibility	مسئولية	set off	ينطلق	Bank account	حساب بنكي
inform	يبلغ	earthquakes	زلازل	partner	شريك
views	مناظر - وجهات نظر	truth	الحقيقة	dying out (n)	انقراض
account	تقرير	create	يخلق - يبدع	consequences	نتائج
proof	دليل	tutor	مدرس خصوصي	Furthermore	اكثر من ذلك
helpfulness	المساعدة	luxury	رفاهية	Welsh	لغة وليس
limits	حدود	Mouse - mice	فار - فئران	independently	باستقلال
generation	جيل	corn	قمح	tiny	صغير
extinction	انقراض	comedian	كوميديان	Wonders	عجائب
native	من اهل البلد	historian	مؤرخ		
irrigation	الري	ruin	يدمر		

Expressions

lead to		realistic stories	
at a young age		imaginary world	
online sources		take turns	
stop following		special bread	
a single job		brainstorm ideas	
assume		Hanging Gardens of	
miss opportunities		actually existed	
Make contributions		road signs.	
Make a mistake		no longer spoken	
a work-life		on the point of dying	
care about		Welsh-speaking area	
Play a greater role		Thanks to	
take these views into		public action groups	
pay attention to		widely	
a high salary		a cultural change	
dying languages		originally produced	
increasing or decreasing		streaming services	